CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT				
SUBJECT	Proposals and Decisions of the	DATE DISTR.	18 May	18 May 1953		
	October Conference of the Aviation League	NO. OF PAGES	2	•		
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	THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT					

1. At the October conference of the Aviation League (Liga Lotnicza) in Warsaw some proposals were submitted (on the basis of recent experience) which were to speed up and raise to a higher level the training in gliding. I Some of the move active aero clubs as well as some of the more active and trusted flight instructors were charged with the jeb of working out the details of a program by the end of January 1953. This program was to serve as the program for training in glider flight for the year 1953. Among these charged with this jeb was the Gdansk Aero Club and some well-known instructors such as pillet Tadeusz Gwra from Bielske, and pilet Edward Adanski from Peznan.

(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

- Proposals to establish new centers for glider flight instruction further west in Poland were turned down by the authorities. The denial by the authorities must be interpreted as a refusal by the Soviet authorities. Two such centers were proposed: Gubin (Guben), near the German border south of the Oder, and Gerzew Wielkopolski (Landsberg) on the Warta River. The reason for choosing these two places was that if the starting point were as far west as possible so that the gliders could make use of the westerly winds, then the Polish gliders could try for the warld distance record. This could net be done either from Leszne (P52/VII) or from Lisie Katy (Vessig-inkel-Q54/D53).
- 3. Ieszno was accepted as the only center and the best situated for distance flying and also for gliding to a fixed goal. Moreover, the line Kresno Imblin Elk (Iyek) Grajewe must not be crossed, and so at best a flight can be searcely 600 kilometers. Also, the westerly winds, which also happen to be the most frequent, can only be used.
- 4. Zary²(Serau) will also remain a training center, mostly for altitude flights and also for distance flights up to 300 kilometers in which only north and south winds will be used.

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5.	Three instructors started off from the field at Zary in 1950 to try for the
	altitude record with three persons in the plane. One of these was a well-
	known woman nilot. (fmm) Modlimoowska.

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they

claimed to have broken the distance record. As a matter of fact they had, with a distance of 603 kilometers. The record was not accepted by the authorities and all three pilots were discharged from the gliding erganization and also lost all pilot privileges.

- 6. The authorities have made one small exception which perhaps would be difficult to put into practive when there are appropriate westerly winds, gliders from Leszno can be towed by plane to the Seviet airfield at Drozkimen Zielena Gora (Grünberg). From there the glider can start after it has been towed by plane to the prescribed altitude. In every such case the Soviets provide their ewn plane which comes from Zielena Gora to tow the glider. The glider pilot must be provided with all the necessary clearances. A further restriction is that only one pilot from each course can make the start from Drozki.
- 7. Training in glider flight will begin between 10 and 15 April 1953 and will last until the end of September. On an average, each course will last a menth and the first courses will take from eight to ten fliers. During the menths of July and August there will be 15 to 18 per course. The number of fliers in each course refers only to the above-mentioned training centers.

 The Polish they are called Smybewnicze Skelenie Wyżzykowe.
- 8. At one time Poland had 25 aere clubs. Of these, eight have been disselved because they were too near the Seviet border so that gliders could easily land behind the Seviet berder.
- 9. Attempts were made to have Pelish pilots from the glider organizations sent to the Seviet Union so that they could study Seviet gliding and especially so that they could fly over the great Russian distances to test the abilities of the Polish pilets. The Poles got no answer from the Seviet Union as is usually the case in such circumstances. But the authorities of the Pelish Aviation Leggue, as well as these of the Seviet League, have said that no one is to count on sending pilets for training to the Seviet Union this year.
- 10. As far as Drezki, near Zielena Gera, is concerned, the Germans had a large well-equipped field for gliding and powered flights. This was taken ever by the Seviets undamaged. During 1946 1949 the Polish gliding organization used it, but it was taken ever by the Seviets again. At present this field belongs to the Ostrow Wielkepelski Aere Club. Up to now lessue had also belonged to this club.

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2. Comment. Zary is located south of Bielske and west of Krakew in the Beskids mountains, and it is very well known for training in the use of the high-rising mountain currents in altitude flights.